

LAURIER LAPIERRE: NEW LOOK AT CONFEDERATION

CONFEDERATION:

Dr. Laurier Lapierre, Professor of History at McGill University, delivered a conference here last Friday, February 17, entitled "Les Canadiens Français et la Confédération". In his talk, he said that Confederation is misunderstood as to what it was, is, and will be. Essentially, the British North America Act of 1867 which began Confederation, was nothing more than an instrument; it was and is, nothing but a means towards the fulfilling of ends. Those ends are still with us today. They are, to prevent an American invasion (now it is an economic one, but it could very well be a military one once the U.S. runs out of territory and raw materials); to further the economical growth of Canada; to fulfill the need for political unification in order to realize the other two ends. The BNA Act of 1867 is an administrative document and not a historical document with which Canadians can identify. He emphasized the fact that Confederation was not imposed on the French Canadians; it was in fact imposed on everyone, French and English alike. Because Confederation in Canada was needed one hundred years ago in order that 'Canada' could survive both economically and politically and because Confederation is needed today for the same reasons, Dr. Lapierre maintains that the spirit of Confederation must be renewed. A dialogue between the different parts of Canada must be resumed and the existing monologues (especially in French and English quarters) must end.

WEAKNESS OF FRENCH-CANADIANS

The weakness of the French-Canadians as a people, he contributed to the lack of adventurers. And that there were no adventurers, he attributes this phenomenon to the French situation at the time and ever since.

1) The economic realities of the time, he says, prevented the French economy from developing in a natural way. The required raw materials were at that time to be found in Ontario. Coal, for instance, was used for transportation and power and it was to be found in Ontario. Only today, when the emphasis has been switched from coal to elec-

tricity can Quebec compete with Ontario. Also, government industries were developed in Ontario because Ontario had better facilities because it had more industry. As a result, Quebec was not given a chance to develop any major industry, and hence, remained economically backward.

2) A second reason for Quebec's weakness as a people, was due to the dominance of the Quebec clergy. The natural intellectual development of Quebec's people was thwarted, says Dr. Lapierre, by the fact that the clergy dominated or occupied all influential positions. Bishops, priests, brothers, and nuns were everywhere. The clergy even sought to infiltrate women into education because they were more easily controlled and of course could be paid less wages. The intellectuals that did arise within the lay organization were mainly anti-clericals more than anything else. They had nothing positive to contribute. As a result of clergy domination, the major problem in 1967 is the lack of a large number of competent people to run the economic and political scenes in Quebec. Only since the 1960's has Quebec begun to develop a popular identity.

3) The lack of competent French politicians also contributed to the French 'backwardness'. Since Cartier's death at Canada's birth, Quebec has seen no real politician in Ottawa. No one or at least not enough politicians have considered culture and education as a primary concern since the time of Cartier. It is only since the 1960's that French politicians have been exercising real influence in Ottawa.

4) A fourth cause is the insistence of associating the French language with the Catholic faith. Dr. Lapierre maintains that French schools would have survived a lot better had they not been associated with the Catholic tradition.

Professor Lapierre concluded his talk by reminding the audience that Confederation 1867 was but a symbol of potential development. This development, however, has not been realized because of the Canadians not being able to talk, work and live together.

In his Conference entitled "For An Independent Canada",

Dr. Laurier Lapierre said that a nation is independent if it is master of its own destiny. There are two kinds of limitations to this definition; these he calls external limitations and internal limitations.

EXTERNAL LIMITATIONS:

- 1) International co-operation.
- 2) International interdependence (i.e., India depending on the U.S. because of wheat gifts, etc.). And
- 3) Fundamental respect for other nations.

THE INTERNAL LIMITATIONS OF CANADA ARE SEVERAL:

1) To begin with, the British North America Act of 1867 which forms part of the Canadian Constitution is not a Canadian document but rather a British one and hence a foreign work. Further, it has become, as a British document, an obsolete instrument since 1931 when Canada became unquestionably independent as a nation. It is therefore grossly incongruent that part of Canada's Constitution has to be amended outside its own borders. It is also erroneous, he pointed out, to demand that the BNA Act of 1867 be repatriated because it was never patriated in the first place.

2) He says the Canadian vitality is constantly being sapped by the inequalities in democratic life. There exists in Canada, he says, a "Fundamental systematic discrimination . . . from day to day" against:

- I — Children in public housing; II — one third of the population who live on a subsistent diet; III — the elderly who eat meat but once a week and who at other times must make do with Corn Flakes; IV — Indians; —V — Eskimos; and VI — French Canadians who do not form part of the national whole and who are tolerated more than anything else.

3) There is constant confusion he says with regards to the exercise of provincial and federal powers and between exclusive powers and concurrent powers as mentioned in the BNA Act of 1867. What is needed here is strong leadership which will force governments to meet once and for all and to determine and define their respective positions.

4) The provinces have more competent people in their governments because there lacks leadership at the federal level. Dr. Lapierre mentioned that the only time that Canada was worth living in as a nation was during the first three years of Diefenbaker's leadership.

5) Probably the most influential internal limitation which Dr. Lapierre mentioned is that of Canada's dependence on the United States. Because of this dependence on our "best customer", Canada's stand on the war in Viet Nam and the recognition of China is becoming less and less real. He said that Canada is regarded in good faith on the international scene whereas the U.S. is not. He describes the U.S. as the "most powerful and aggressive power of mankind" engaging in "barbaric murder".

CONCLUSIONS:

Dr. Lapierre concludes this part of the Conference by saying that there exists a need for new priorities. What Canada misses is the fundamental necessity of creating something new with which Canadians can identify. He mentions the establishing of an economic unity of purpose not only in Canada but also on the international front. There must be established an international interdependence wherein parties would be equal though dependant one on the other. Foreign companies should not be allowed to use parent governments (U.S.) to sway national economic tradings. 85% of Canada, he says, is owned by foreign private companies (mostly U.S.) of which the Canadian government is not sufficiently informed. These companies must be made to divulge information. He mentions that most countries limit the selling of their national resources. The problem of U.S. dependance could be minimized by the development of further secondary Canadian-owned industry. This would require a public sector of investment wherein the state becomes owner and investor.

Social problems could be minimized by creating equality. Dr. Lapierre quotes Pope Paul VI as having said you are all equal in that you create equality amongst yourselves. This equality, Dr. Lapierre wants to create by such

(Continued on Page 3)

LAMBDA

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Editor-in-Chief: G. J. Genier; Staff: C. Fortier, Frank Mallory, Briand Wilson, J. Locket, Chris Hubner and Madeleine Lapalme; Sports Editor: Briand Lesard; Circulation: Kevin Roach; Art: Dave Popescu.



SEGREGATION AT LAURENTIAN

Why does the administration persist in maintaining its policy of segregation? Not of English and French but of professors and students.

In the Great Hall, it seems that professors are forbidden to sit with students even if they are invited to do so. For a professor to dine with the students would mean that this professor would then be regarded in an unfavourable light in the eyes of the administration. And since the administration controls the salary department, then it is unwise for the professors to associate with the students during mealtime.

The high table and the lowly opinion of it have become a part of the status quo. In the lower cafeteria, however, the administration is attempting to segregate the professors in a little room off to the left of the main cafeteria space. This manoeuvre, I'm pleased to note, has failed. Hopefully, the signs will continue to be disregarded.

The 'philosophy' or lack of philosophy behind these tactics would be interesting to spell out. For instance, it seems to me that the administration, knowing that it has grossly taken over management of the University, now feels (consciously or not) that its position must be fortified. The enemy composed of students and professors, is therefore divided (you know, united we stand...). This is an excellent military manoeuvre. It is also a stab in the back for intellectualism at Laurentian.

The professors who remember the University when it was in town, say that the level of intellectualism there was much higher than it is here (despite the fact that the standard of Laurentian is higher than it was three years ago). I dare say that the major cause of the decrease in intellectual 'activity' is the lack of conversation between professor and student. The cause of this is the lack of congenial meeting places. There is not one conversation room (worthy of mention) on the entire campus. There are TV rooms, a card room, an ugly cafeteria, a huge lounge (not conducive to conversation) and a segregated dining hall (we even had a ping-pong room for a while).

The administration has won the battle for segregation and its position is secure because professor and student cannot meet on an informal basis.

There is hope for the future and it lies in the Nag's Head. If it is constructed, professor and student will have an informal lieu wherein to meet and talk on a person to person basis.

Due to popular demand, Laurentiana, the Laurentian University yearbook, will be published again this year. We therefore ask you to order your 1966-67 yearbook now! Your support is needed to make this enterprise

a success. The price is only \$3.50.

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BUS TICKETS DISCONTINUED: WHY?

I very seldom take the bus from residence to downtown and so it is only recently that I found out about the discontinuation of bus tickets. This is in effect the second raise in bus prices this school year. The buses are still dilapidated and there still are no buses at night. Is the bus company taking unfair advantage of a monopolistic situation or is it acting in a fair business-like manner? I do not have all the facts at hand but I venture to say that the main reason for the raise in prices is not the bus company's greed (though this probably plays a large part in the poor service part of things), but rather the lack of responsibility on the part of students and bus drivers.

How many times were you allowed to ride for nothing? Frequently I know. When I was first allowed to travel for nothing, I thought the driver was doing me a personal favour (as bus drivers occasionally do). But I soon realized that the driver had more friends than passengers, or so it seemed. The psychological reasons why bus drivers allow people to ride for free are probably many but these I do not wish to go into. What I do wish to point out is that when students do not pay to ride, the company makes no money and hence raises its prices in the hope of making profit. It's a vicious circle wherein the paying customers and residence students suffer the most in the long run.

Another probable reason why prices were raised has to do with the little sign at the entrance of the bus. It reads: PASSENGERS PLEASE DEPOSIT FARE. The last time I took the bus, I gave the driver a dollar bill and he gave me three quarters in change. He presumably would put the quarter in the fare box. Today, I purposely gave him a dollar and when he returned three quarters, I asked for the other one and at the same time I pointed to the above sign. He said: "Oh! that, don't bother about that". I insisted in depositing my own fare. He told me to go sit down. I persisted and he finally and begrudgingly gave me the other quarter and said, "Beat it". Why did he get so annoyed? I leave it to you to pronounce the final verdict on this incident.

All I wish to say is that if prices are too high, it is because students do not pay to ride or that they do not deposit their own fares as the sign tells them to do. If the company doesn't receive any money, all they can conclude is that prices are too low to cover costs and also that not enough people ride to cover costs. You take it from here.

Letters to the Editor

IN DEFENCE OF LAURENTIAN

The only student apathy present in Laurentian University is that which continually runs it down. Questions such as "Where can I go to university next year?" are to me very depressing. For God's sake take a positive attitude, open your eyes and look around you.

First look at the campus. When I see it set on semi-barren rocks I see it as a fascinating structure. Its architecture seems to be suggestive of two types of movement, vertical and horizontal. The vertical is man developing within himself and reaching new levels of achievement, and the horizontal is man bettering relations with his fellow man.

What is more important look at the faculty. Where else can a first year student have nothing but Ph.D.'s for his lecturers. We have many in the faculty who are well known in their field — Dr. Tombalakien, Dr. Ziaudin, Dr. Rubin, Dr. Lehearie, Dr. Anderson to mention only some. Where else is a student known by his first name and not just as a number on a card.

I hardly think apathy applies

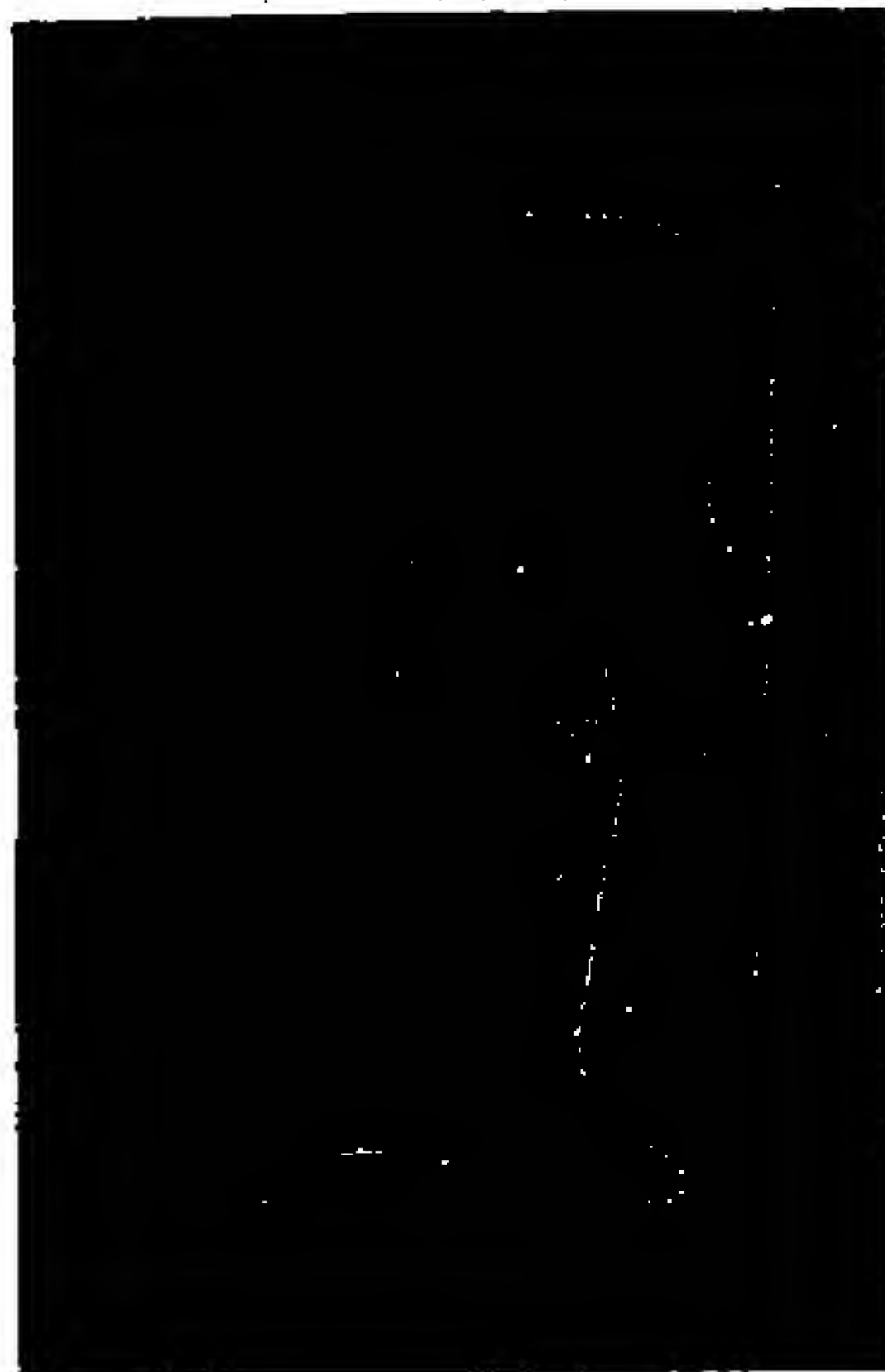
to the greater part of the student body. I have talked with several professors who were apprehensive about coming to Laurentian but have been pleasantly surprised with the calibre of the L.U. student, and find also that the facetious attitude of the "Big City" university student is not present here.

There is a lot of beefing knocking administration and student extra-curricular activity. Some beefs are legitimate. But what do you expect from an institution only a few years old? The beefs are evidence of Laurentian's "growing-pain syndrome". Complaints about L.U.'s extra-curricular activities are invalid. There are many groups active on campus — The Circle K Club, The Drama Club, The Choral Union, The Investment Club, The Camera Club, a Folk Singing Group, etc. — And of course there's the U.C. drinking team.

Look at the effect that L.U. has on the city of Sudbury. The university has brought about kind of general "education awakening" to Sudbury. People who have been out of school for years are coming back. New tastes and ideas are originating from L.U.

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Name the Legs Contest



O.K. Guys, here is your chance to prove you are a hawk-eyed, thigh glaring, masculine power house. All you have to do is add a name to the legs and hand in your guess to the LAMBDA office room L215. The next edition of LAMBDA will feature a full length picture of your campus cutie . . . the person with the most-glared at legs on campus. (Girls, please refrain from wearing slacks this week. Thank you, J. P. POO).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from Page 2)

— Art exhibits, Concerts, guest lecturers, Drama festivals, etc. I lived in Sudbury in my early teeny boper days, and I can see quite a change in the city, part of which is due to Laurentian.

The Thorne kind of blew its cool with its remarks about the psychology department. Regardless of a professor's ability to Yuk it up in Lectures, a course is only as interesting as you make it. — And you can only find out through a little self application hitting a few texts. A degree is only as good as you make it. A degree from a well recognized university may possibly land a job a little easier but unless it is backed by solid work it won't hold down any job.

Therefore we should work for Laurentian because by working for Laurentian in academics and extracurricular activities we are working for ourselves and fulfilling an obligation; we should be proud because we are in on the ground of a good university with a lot of potential; and as each of us graduate from here we give society a standard by which to judge our alma mater. YEA L.U.

MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Researcher to Doctor: "Have you heard the latest on breast cancer?"

Doctor: "No."

Researcher: "Ninety percent of women with breast cancer dated men who smoked."

LAMBDA

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(Continued from Page 1)

means as Medicare and free education which he says are investments and not services. He asks for the pooling of resources of both Capitalists and Socialists.

RE-ASSESSMENT OF CONFEDERATION:

What is needed in this new Confederation is a re-defining of the powers between the federal and provincial powers and a re-defining of French and English. The French Canadian is a fact just as the English Canadian is a fact. The building of a national entity depends entirely on the English WILL to do so. The six million French need the strength of the fourteen million English. We are only twenty million people in a world community of over three billion. Of what sense is this internal bickering? Without the WILL to build and work together; without the WILL to build a meaningful life and society there is no country. All that Canada has is the sum total of the strength of twenty million people.

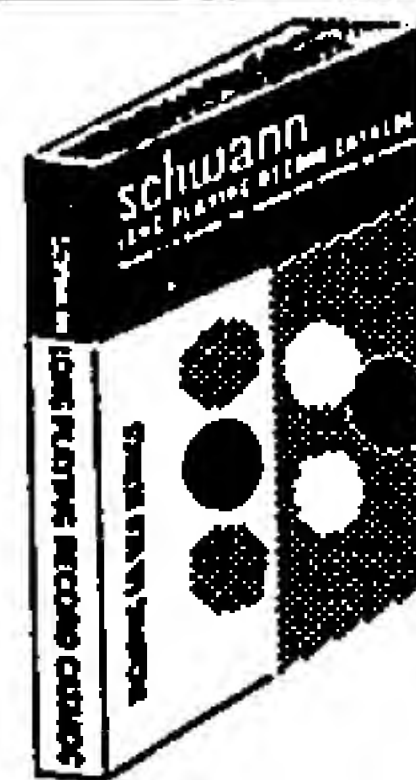
CONCLUSION:

Dr. Lapierre concludes his conference by defining a country as the sum total of emotional commitment of its people to it. A country, he says, is an act of love, an act of faith, an act of

commitment. Rationalism does not make a country. The great tragedy of Canada is that its people are ignorant of each other. And this ignorance he attributes to a conspiracy of the Canadian press as a whole which is attempting to divide rather than unite Canada. The press, in its search for sensationalism for the sake of sensationalism is seriously damaging Canada.

INCONSIDERATE ?

Why is the Camera Committee allowed to keep that black bench and all those "Common Lounge" sofas and soft chairs? If the Camera Club wants to start a private studio, let them obtain furniture from their private budget.



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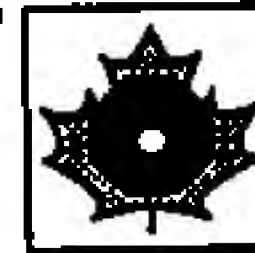
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Divigi Finishes Term Paper in Nets Laurentian Clinches Hockey Championship

For the fourth consecutive year, Laurentian has won the Ontario Intercollegiate Hockey Championship. On Saturday, the V's had an excellent practice session as they homogenized the Windigos from York, to the tune of 15-1. Joe Modeste led the attack with four goals and two assists, while Mike Grace collected five assists with his new-found passing ability. Then on Sunday, the Voyageurs were prepared for a fairly close game with the University of Windsor Lancers. But the Lancers came to Sudbury under the impression that brute force would compensate for their inability to skate with the V's. The tremendously improved Laurentian blue-line corps erected a brick wall against which the Lancers were banging their heads all afternoon. Stan Flescher, who has finally returned to last year's form, scored three goals, while Jim Ferguson, always an opportunist around the net and Dick Procevat picked up two. The only real trouble Laurentian had, was the Windsor goalie who stopped 46 shots.

In March the team will fly to Edmonton for the Canadian Hockey Championship. Players like Ikonen, and Thomas are finally playing up to their ability. If the defence can continue its superb play, and the team can retain its present peak, Laurentian could pull off a real upset in Edmonton.

I'm told by the captain, Ed Gagné, that Norm Cecutti's injury is coming along fine, and regardless of contrary views, I think that a healthy Cecutti will be an asset to a potential championship team.

Challenge

Dr. G. Vallillee claims he can defeat any students in either a chess tournament or a bridge tournament. He welcomes anyone to accept the challenge.

Grads

Please complete and return those questionnaires for the yearbook. If you haven't received one, see the SGA secretary.

Rose to secretary: "Madeleine, when the little bell on your typewriter rings, it doesn't mean that it's time for a coffee break.

"Hey Ralph! What do you call a pizza pie on a stick?"
"A Whopsicle".

Saturday night, the Laurentian Voyageurs basketball team rolled up the highest score this year by defeating York, 106-59. Ed Jakubowski was again the big man for the V's, as he scored 30 points and stole the ball from York 15 times. Jim Greenfield played his best game of the season as he hit for 21 points. John Snow was one of the main reasons why York only succeeded in scoring 14 field goals; he also contributed 14 points. Henry Spyra, back for his first game since he injured his ankle, was good for 13 points.

The York team was excellent from the foul line; they were successful on 17 of 18 free throws in the first half, missing their second last shot in the half. The top scorer for York, Gordon with 23 points, was good on 15 consecutive free throws himself, before he missed his last shot. The play of the Laurentian team can be summed up in the words of coach John McKibbin, "I tried to hold them back, but they wouldn't let up".

Laurentian also came through with flying colours Saturday afternoon, in the Wrestling Championships. Laurentian's first wrestling team, coached by Bob Rogers, finished second to Rye-son. Three members of the Laurentian team will take part in the Second Century Games in Alberta, early in March. They are Roger Sage, Mickey Rooney, and Jim Felice.

By the way, in the interest of the avid hockey fans at Laurentian, CKSO radio will broadcast the games from Edmonton if they can find sponsors. Also of note is the fact that Larry Divigi has the best goals against average in the league.

A HYPO TRIP

Wild fantasy!
A trip from earth
Freedom and mirth
There is just no pain.
Here am I
Riding the clutch
This is really too much,
Because I am not scared.
Cool, rippling water
Clothed in foam
Hence will I roam —
In a kind of paradise.
People are distance
My world is me
That nobody can see
They are far away
The class is coming clear
I am loosing fast . . .
Paradise can't last
Cold Stark Reality —

Liz Manlow

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GRADUATE STUDY AWARDS

The Faculty of Graduate Studies of Dalhousie University offers for competition a variety of awards to support graduate study in the Physical and Life Sciences (including Oceanography and Medicine), and in the Humanities and Social Sciences. The following is an outline of the major awards available:

SPECIAL VISITING FELLOWSHIPS

These unusual fellowships in the Humanities and Social Sciences are designed to offer a year of comparative freedom to outstanding students who need this time either to complete their doctoral theses (for submission to the universities with which they are now affiliated), or to revise recently accepted Ph.D. theses for publication. Visiting Fellows are asked to do only minimal teaching at an advanced level, and to give one or two public lectures on their researches. The stipends, based on a 12-month year, are \$4,000. for single Fellows and \$5,000. for married Fellows, with travel allowances.

POSTDOCTORAL VISITING FELLOWSHIPS

Open in all fields of study at Dalhousie, these Fellowships are tenable in the amount of \$6,000. for a 12-month year for the purpose of bringing to the University those scholars who can contribute to advanced studies at Dalhousie. It should be noted that applications in the natural sciences are required before February 1, others by March 1.

IZAACK WALTON KILLAM MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The first Killam Scholars, approximately thirty in number, will be chosen for study leading towards the Master's or doctoral degrees in all fields during 1967-68. The Killam Scholarships range from \$3,000. to \$5,000. in value and do not require the performance of instructing or demonstrating duties.

DALHOUSIE GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

Designed to support students working in all fields, Dalhousie Graduate Fellowships range up to \$3,000. for Master's students, and up to \$4,000. for Ph.D. students. The awards are based on a 12-month year.

Applications should be made to the Dean of Graduate Studies, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia



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AT SIDE
OF
TRAILS



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WHEN TIRED

FOLLOW
POSTED
INSTRUCTIONS



FILL IN
SIX MARKS



SKI IN
CONTROL

